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July-August, 1971

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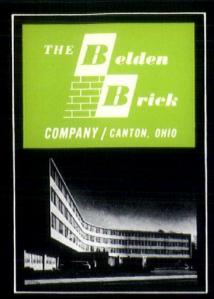
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CORRECTION:

In the June issue, Wisconsin Chapter-Architectural Woodwork Institute, also referred to as AWI, was inadvertently listed on page 25 as Wisconsin Chapter Architectural Woodwork Co.

Wisconsin Architect is published monthly with the exception of July and August which is a combined issue.

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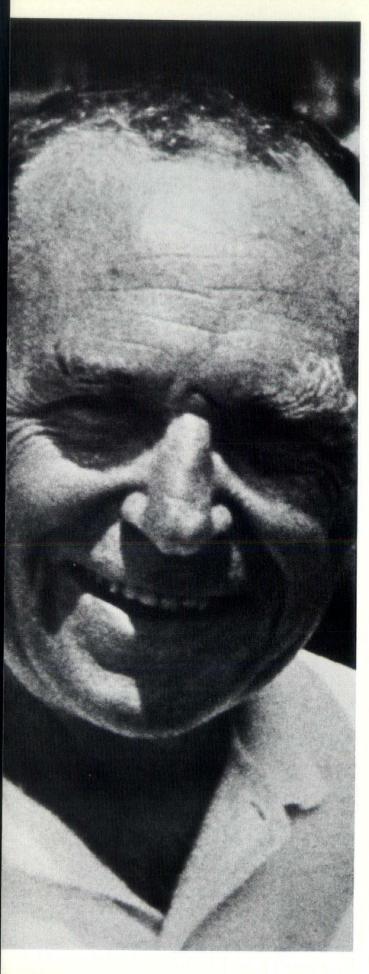
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turns over Presidency of Wisconsin Architect to Dick Diedrich

In November of this year, WISCONSIN ARCHITECT starts its seventh year of publication under the auspices of the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A.

From time to time, I have reported, however infrequently, on the affairs of this magazine, if the news seemed significant enough. Such a time has now come again.

At the June Board of Directors meeting of Wisconsin Architect, Inc., Maynard W. Meyer of Maynard W. Meyer and Associates, Architects, 797 North Jefferson Street, Milwaukee, resigned from the presidency of Wisconsin Architect, Inc., after having made the announcement to the Board of Directors a year previous.

This, to me and the other staff and the members of the Board of Directors, past and present, represents a momentous change.

Mike Meyer has served as Chief Executive of this magazine from its inception. It was upon Mike's suggestion, when he was on the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A., Executive Committee in 1965, that the corporation, the Wisconsin Architect, Inc., was formed for the sole purpose of publishing the Wisconsin Architect magazine and that this Corporation is wholly owned by the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A.

Mike's suggestion was purely creative and innovative and also of far reaching significance in that none of the other thirty-two Chapter publications in the United States had even conceived of such a possibility. Now there are many, including "Inland Architect," that have followed his then somewhat revolutionary approach of the architects running their own magazine.

No-one unfamiliar with the publishing world will ever be fully appreciative of the talent, time, energy and plain hard work, that Mike Meyer put into this publication. For me to say that Mike Meyer was singularly responsible for organizing and running this magazine as Chief Executive for the past six years, is simply an understatement.

Remembering the very difficult beginning, the many hurdles that had to be taken and the multitude of important decisions, editorially and economically, that Mike made promptly without flinching at the risks, I frankly state, and I am certain that I speak for all those who have worked closely with him during the past years, if it wouldn't have been for Mike Meyer, we would not have a WISCONSIN ARCHITECT magazine.

And I know.

I also remember very clearly that in 1965 there were many who doubted that this magazine could last, and consequently shied away from it either in their presence or their support.

The risks seemed too great. At the time, the Executive Committee thought that they might have to pump annually as much as \$3,000.00 into the Corporation. These risks did not intimidate Mike Meyer, who never shuns responsibility, but simply thrives on it.

If the task of publishing this magazine twelve times a year, keeping it economically in balance, seemed formidable, so was the constant "voice of doom" emanating from the Chapter Office.

Only a handful of peers, Mark Pfaller, Harry Bogner, Ronald Hansche, Ted Nugent, Charles Haeuser and Clinton Mochon, shared Mike's vision for this magazine. These men had such complete confidence in Mike's leadership and talent, that they supported his energetic, tireless, and uncompromising efforts, so typical of him, to make the WISCONSIN ARCHITECT the voice of the architects and architecture in this state.

Today, because of Mike Meyer's guidance of the total operation, the high standards he put forth, his unceasing insistence on the quality of design and content, the Wisconsin Architect has grown into a prestige magazine, not only in this state, but it has found national recognition as well. Mike Meyer has also managed to operate the Corporation economically successfully, an accomplishment of no small measure, as people in the publishing business will readily admit.

During the past six years, I have worked very closely with Mike Meyer. I was in and out of his office daily seeking help and advice. No matter how busy Mike was in his own practice, he always had time and sometimes — more often than not — he took the time he could not really afford to spare.

To work with a man of Mike's stature, intelligence and energetic temperament, to witness his impatience with mediocrity and pettiness, to see his total dedication to quality in whatever he is involved with, to see his love for his profession and what it stands for, or ought to, has been an invaluable experience and a never ending challenge to me.

Just thinking about the outstanding qualities that Mike revealed about himself during the past years of working with him, and reflecting on what he did for this magazine — which would have been a full time job for a less energetic person—also brings to my mind on how reluctant he really is to speak out about himself or the remarkable accomplishments in his career he has to his credit.

In 1938 he received his Bachelor Degree in Architecture from the School of Fine Arts, Department of Architecture, at Yale University. In 1938-39 he traveled and worked in Europe. In 1940 he received the American Institute of Architects' Langley Fellowship for Graduate Study and returned to Yale University, working principally on Advanced Structural Engineering and a Group Thesis on City Planning. After graduating with a Master of Fine Arts Degree in Architecture from Yale University, Mike worked for one year in New York in the office of Harrison and Fouilhoux, being involved in program analysis and design on Hotel Avila, Caracas; African Habitat of the Bronx Zoo; a house for Nelson Rockefeller at Bar Harbor, Maine; and a feasibility study for ferro-concrete ships.

From 1940 through 1943 he was retained by Yale University as instructor in City Planning and Architectural Design Critic. He also simultaneously became the first Director of City Planning for the City of New Haven, Connecticut. It was Mike who prepared the comprehensive Master Plan on which the City of New Haven based its now famous renewal offerts.

From 1943 to 1946 Mike was commissioned an officer in the United States Navy and served as Air Combat Intelligence Officer in a Patrol Bombing Squadron in the far southwest portions of the Pacific, including Formosa, Okinawa, Korea and China.

He received the Air Medal, Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service and Squadron Presidential Unit Citation.

In 1946, although Mike Meyer was well aware of the dubious fame Milwaukee holds for being unwilling to support its own artists and architects, he very typically decided to return to his home state, while other Wisconsinites, for instance, the present President of The American Institute of Architects, Max Urbahn from West Allis, sought their futures in more desirable intellectual climates.

Upon his return to Milwaukee, he was appointed Director of Planning for the Milwaukee County War Memorial Corporation. He set up the architectural program for a "Cultural Center as a Living Memorial," to house art, drama music and veterans' group activities.

Upon completion of this program, Mike Meyer established his own professional office for practice of architecture and city planning. His office has served this community for the past twenty-four years in general practice in both planning and architecture.

During this period Mike received eight honor and merit awards for his projects and a national award for his residential design and construction in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the housing program.

While Mike Meyer is well known for his architecture and respected for his design ability, it is only little known how extensively he has been working in planning. Mike Meyer's intuitive comprehension and great love for the characteristics of urban and rural areas, and his creative solutions in planning have created Master Plans of great vision and opened new vistas in community development.

Some highlights in his planning activities include: "Central Area Plan" for downtown Milwaukee for the 1948 Corporation; high rise housing schemes for the Urban

edevelopment Corporation of Milwaukee; Campus Plan for e University Lake School; Master Plan for the Village of ewaukee; Master Plan for the UW-M Campus; emprehensive design study for the central area of the illage of Williams Bay; Master campus plan design of cilities for Lad Lake, Inc., a school for psychologically sturbed boys; he has been Planning Consultant for the ities of Waukesha and Sheboygan, the Villages of Hartland, Ienomonee Falls and the Town of Delafield. He prepared a emprehensive plan for the City of Whitewater; Urban newal plans for Kilbourntown No. 1 and No. 2 in Iilwaukee; he associated with The Associated Planners, and as part of the design team that prepared a "Plan for the apital City," Albany, New York, for Governor Rockefeller. He prepared a comprehensive plan report for the City of outh Milwaukee, and he prepared a campus plan with esign of proposed new and remodeling of certain existing uildings for Lakeland College near Sheboygan.

Among the highlights of his buildings are the following: ine Material office building in downtown Milwaukee; Line laterial Plants and office buildings at Olean, New York, and herman, Texas; The Jewish Community Center of lilwaukee; Associate Architect on the Milwaukee County Var Memorial, selected by Eero Saarinen whose father Eliel ad been commissioned for the project in 1945; West ivision High School; Geodesic Dome for the Pewaukee acht Club in cooperation with Dr. R. Buckminster Fuller; new plant and laboratory for the Globe Union in Toronto, anada; Marine National Exchange Bank facilities in South Iilwaukee and another in Pewaukee; New Student Union uilding for UW-M; and an extensive addition, more than puble the size of the original, is going up presently; ermanent Art Galleries for the Milwaukee Art Center; and any more.

Mike Meyer's record of public service proves him to be early a committed citizen and professional and, with his pecial training and experience, he has provided leadership all public service groups with which he worked. His deep interest in the arts served the Milwaukee Art enter well for the fourteen years through his participation n the Board of Trustees, serving as Treasurer, Chairman of equisition Committee, Secretary and Vice-President. ppointed by Governor Gaylord Nelson at its inception, his ontribution to area planning through his membership on ne Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Plan Commission for hich he was chairman from 1960 to 1968 of the Committee n Planning and Research, is unquestionable.

He has been an Advisory Board member of "Citizens for rogress," an organization of an inner city black community, terested in self preservation, and has given selflessly of his onsiderable talent and know-how in preparing a eighborhood plan and assisting in getting the plan accepted y the City of Milwaukee. And, in this work, he has even een successful in getting the Expressway Commission to nange some of their bridge locations.

Within the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A., Mike has served as resident of the Southeast Section from 1957-1959; he was a nember of the Executive Committee from 1963-1967; he was member of the Special Task Force to found an rchitectural School in Wisconsin from 1964-1968; he has erved on various committees from time to time since 1955 to ne present; he was a member of the Board of the Wisconsin rchitects Foundation from 1963 to 1969; serving as

secretary-treasurer in 1965. During his presidency of the Southeast Section, it was Mike Meyer's idea and he started the Women's Architectural League as a Chapter auxiliary.

The W.A.L. has spread to each of the other Chapter Sections and has been of great benefit in many ways to the profession.

Nationally, Mike Meyer has served on The American Institute of Architects Commission on Architectural Education, and presently he is a member of the A.I.A. National Committee on Urban Design and Planning.

Most recently, Mike Meyer served on the Committee for the 1971 Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A., State Convention. It was Mike Meyer's idea to have but one speaker of importance on the program and again, it was Mike Meyer who persuaded the celebrated Dr. R. Buckminster Fuller to come to Milwaukee and speak to the Architects, and the entire community.

To speak of Mike Meyer's achievements and omit another major involvement of his, his favorite sport of sailboat racing, would be unpardonable. Since 1952, with principally his family as crew, Mike has been a topnotch contender, rarely being out of the first five in national competition, having been national champion in 1959, and twice winning the Inland Lake Yachting Association Championship in 1953 and 1963. He has served the sport of sailboat racing in many capacities, including being Commodore of the ILYA, Commodore of the National Class "E" Scow Association, and currently he is a member of the Scanting Rules Committee of both organizations. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the North American Yacht Racing Union, the highest controlling authority of sailing in North America.

Considering all the varied and deep involvements beyond his presidency of the Wisconsin Architect magazine, it is not surprising, that Mike Meyer wanted to turn over the presidency, no matter how hard we tried to influence him to the contrary.

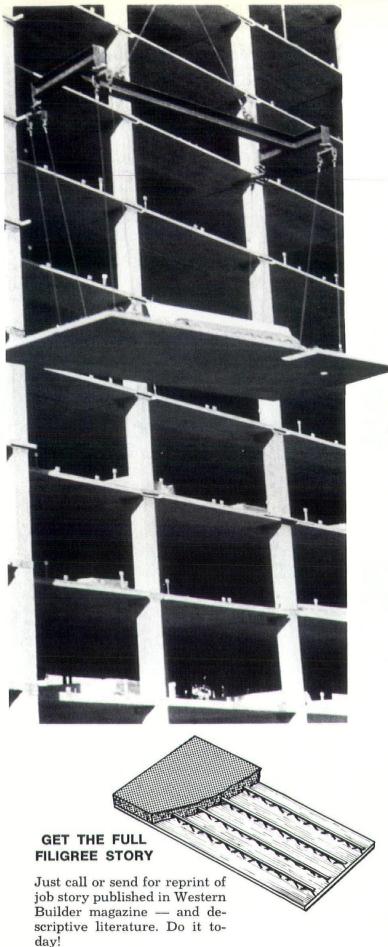
Mike Meyer is succeeded by Richard J. Diedrich of Miller, Waltz, Diedrich, Architects, Associates. Dick has been a interested and faithful member of the Editorial Board, the policy making body of the magazine.

Gary V. Zimmerman of Brust & Brust, Architects, was elected Chairman of the Board and Liaison with the Executive Committee of the Chapter. He also serves as Treasurer. Members of the Board of Directors are: E. John Knapp of The Knapp-Gausewitz Partnership, Madison; Walker L. Patton of The Strang Partnership, Madison; William P. Wenzler of William P. Wenzler and Associates, Milwaukee and Richard J. Diedrich.

President Diedrich has appointed the following members to the Editorial Board: Willis C. Leenhouts, immediate past Chairman; Maynard W. Meyer, immediate past President; Harry Bogner of Darby, Bogner & Irgens, who has served on the Board since the inception of the magazine and Tom Briner of the Offices of Fitzhugh Scott, Architects, Milwaukee. Tom has served on the Editorial Board for the past two years.

I am certain that all will join me in thanking Mike Meyer for the outstanding and most remarkable job he has done with this magazine. We owe him a great debt of recognition.

Ello Brink



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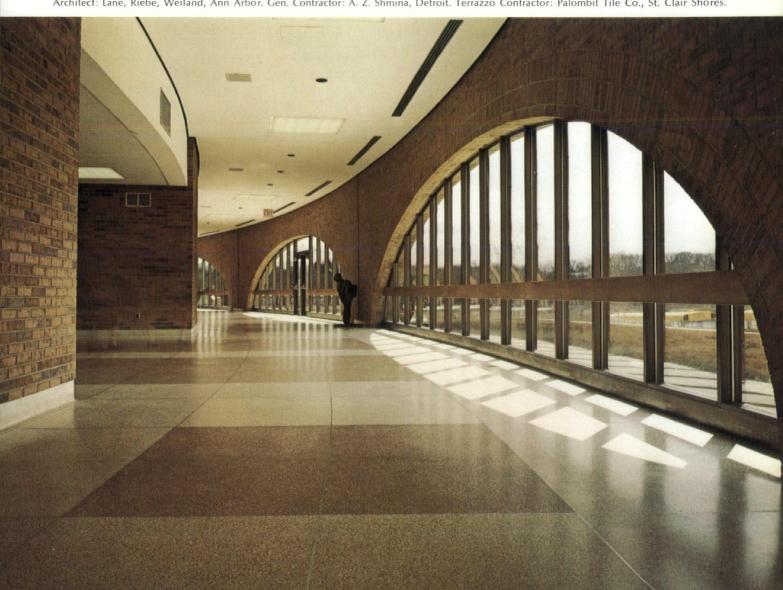
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Dr. R.Buckminster Fuller

(Continued

It is a conversation but you respond to me with eyes and I'm going to find myself not knowing what I'm going to say, I'm really intuiting along what we ought to be talking about and what really is most appropriate out of our experience and you know me to some extent and I know you and you know the kind of experience I have, so you tend to accredit as I go along because you have made an observation of how relatively faithful I have been about what it is I have experienced.

At any rate, I do have the capability to put on some slides, but I don't think that I will use them this morning and I want to ask you to think about a great big screen up here. At any rate I am going to project a picture taken through one of the great telescopes, one of the most powerful telescopes we have today. I am sure every one of you has seen programs taken through the powerful telescopes and they are very extraordinary scenes. I have the picture up here on the wall now, a picture of about one ten thousandth of the celestial sphere visible to us throughout the year and it is just peppered with tiny little while dots, these are stars, and as far as your eye can see we are just looking at one picture, there is a myriad of little stars there and the astronomer tells us that our sun star is relatively low magnitude and he shows one in that picture that is about the magnitude of our sun star so it is one of the smaller of those little white dots on this great screen which is one ten thousandth of the visible heaven and then he says the next nearest star to us takes the light from the next nearest star $4\frac{2}{3}$ years, so the light is coming to us at seven hundred million miles an hour, so $4\frac{2}{3}$ years at seven hundred million miles an hour is quite a distance. That would be a kind of common distance of stars in this picture so here we have one of the little white things and the other very tiny white thing there and there is that kind of distance between the two of them—4\(^2\)\, years at seven hundred million miles an hour. Now near one of those little white dots you and I know there is something called our planet earth, but on that kind of a screen looking at one ten thousandth of the heavens you wouldn't be able to see our planet earth. For instance we have been able now to look at the sun with proper covers we can look at it pretty powerfully with the great telescopes and looking through one of the great telescopes at our sun we see in the corona of the sun great flames that come in and out. Behavior on the sun is a very extraordinary matter of the opening up great geysers of fire coming out and going back where they came from. But some of those flames on the sun, the one flame is often in its altitude from the sun one hundred times the diameter of our earth, one flame. In the very powerful telescope that one flame of that kind and dimension would look about one inch. That would be about the maximum kind of magnification we have, so you as architects, know that with engineer scales laid out at a fiftieth of an inch you can lay out a fiftieth of an inch with great care, but

Dr. R. Buckminster Fuller at the 1971 Wisconsin Chapter, AIA Convention. The typewritten transcription of this address, which began in the June 1971 issue, has been supplied by the Center for Twentieth Century Studies of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Dr. Robert F. Roeming, Director. The original tapes were recorded by Wallace R. Lee, Jr., of Maynard W. Meyer and Associates.

you can't differentiate one hundredth of an inch. So when I talk about one flame one inch high on the sun and our earth is one one hundredth it would not be detectable in the size of looking at one of those flames. That is how small our little planet is.

And so this invisible little dot is somewhere near one of those tiny little white dots in one ten thousandths of the heaven. Now coming to our own planet, what we know about it, eight thousand miles in diameter, the highest mountain is five miles, that Everest is a formidable affair, five miles high and the deepest ocean five miles deep and five miles into the ocean look pretty formidible to you and I. So the difference between the highest mountain and the deepest ocean is ten miles, so that is a relative roughness of the surface of our planet. Ten miles with an eight thousand mile diameter and you find that only one eight hundredths of the diameter, so you take a twelve inch globe of steel and you polish it as well as you know how it would still be rougher than is our earth. So you and I would not be able to see on a twelve inch globe this differentiation of the highest mountains and the deepest ocean. We like to make magnified exaggeration maps so we can feel them out, etc., but that is completely false as far as reality goes. So the difference between the highest mountain and the deepest ocean on the twelve inch globe which you and I can see readily is undetectable.

Then in relation to that ten miles which is undetectable you and I average in our total lifetime about five feet, two human beings would give you ten feet so you take two thousand human beings standing on one another's shoulders to represent this differentiation between the highest mountain and the deepest ocean. W have about five thousand feet to a mile so it would take a thousand people per mile, and we have ten so we have ten thousand people standing on each other's shoulders and we have the difference betwen the highest mountain and the deepest ocean. So you and I are one ten thousandth of this invisible surface difference on the twelve inch globe and are completely invisible little spots alongside one of those stars.

I've got one of those balloon voices of the newspaper and the voice is saying, "Never mind that space gun, let's get down to earth." Any time you ever hear that said again, walk away, the man doesn't know what he is talking about. We are a space program of the highest order. We're nothing but space and that in that tiny little speck all right chemistries to support this extraordinary complex life are present is an extraordinary matter. Now I hear people say technology is very threatening, automation is even more so. I simply say anybody who says that doesn't realize our universe is technology; our universe is a complex of unique behaviors and all the behaviors are, reliable behaviors, regenerative

(Continued on page 19)

Graduate Program ■ UWM School of Architecture

y Dean John W. Wade

As most readers of the Wisconsin Architect know, the state of Wisconsin executive budget for 1971-73 biennium claced the professional degree program of the University of Visconsin-Milwaukee School of Architecture in jeopardy.

Although the School was originally established in 1967 and ts programs authorized in 1969, it has needed to acquire unding support from the State according to each stage of its levelopment. After initial difficulties, the two year ndergraduate portion of its program was funded for evelopment during the 1969-70 biennium. Many readers vill recall the effort that was put into letter-writing and estifying before the Joint Finance Committee in order to ave funds supplied for the program at that time. The ustification for that funding has appeared by an initial nrollment of 94 students at the Junior level in Fall 1969 and n enrollment in 1970 of another 87 students. Various dditions and subtractions of students brought the Juniorenior enrollment in Spring of 1971 to 168. Of these 54 raduated with a B.S. degree in architectural studies. From hese graduates, 38 had applied for admission to the first emester of the graduate program which has been scheduled begin in the Fall, 1971.

Unfortunately, the development of the program was again laced in doubt by the omission of funds for the graduate rogram from the 1971-73 budget. A strong letter-writing ffort by students and Wisconsin architects seems to have epaired that omission for the moment. While the 1971-73 udget is not yet resolved, the Joint Finance Committee of the Legislature earmarked funds for the program leading to the professional degree. The assembly has acted to approve, the senate has not, and the final form of the budget will indoubtedly come from a conference committee. We have the ome time yet to wait before knowing what amount of funds will be provided for the development of the graduate program.

The Joint Finance Committee action, however, has had a ositive effect; because that action reiterated an intent to and the orderly development of the professional program, he UWM administration sought and received from the Iniversity of Wisconsin regents authorization to offer the raduate program and to admit graduate students. That ction was taken on June 18. On June 19, furthermore, the tate Building Commission authorized the release of 1,300,000 for the remodeling of Engelmann Hall. Upon ompletion of remodeling the School of Architecture will be noved into that building.

During the fiscal year 1970-71, the School was budgeted at \$288,698.00. While the budget for 1971-73 is not resolved, if the Joint Finance Committee recommendation is incorporated into the final budget bill enacted by the Legislature and signed by Governor Lucey, the School of Architecture would have allotted to it an additional sum of approximately \$135,000.00 per year for the operation of its essential graduate program. If this occurs, the entire annual budget of the School will be slightly above \$400,000.00, to provide for an estimated student body of some 400 students.

It has been gratifying for the faculty of the School to see the active interest displayed by students, architects and community organizations throughout the state in the development of the program. It is gratifying to have the support of the State of Wisconsin in the committed development of the program despite the present economic condition and extraordinary demands for state funds. We are especially gratified by the interest that many persons have shown by speaking in support of the School of Architecture.

The School will be implementing one studio in the graduate program concerned with design process. In addition, faculty are being appointed to permit the development of a graduate component in each of the present studios, urban systems, building systems, environmental systems and component systems.

The new faculty are: for urban systems, an urban planner from Cornell who will be part time with the department of urban affairs, and a young architecture graduate from Berkeley with a background in economics; for component systems a product designer with strong production experience; for environmental systems, a physicist on a shared basis with other UWM departments, and two architect visitors from the University of Oregon with experience in environmental control systems. Building systems continuing as before.

Each of these studios will be improved by the addition of two graduate student teaching assistants.

Richard Whitaker, Eschweiler Professor, joins the faculty this Fall; he will share responsibility for the new design process studio with Professor James Ambrose. Finally, to assist in the administration of the enlarged program, Professor David Sawicki, who has been teaching in urban systems, has been appointed as assistant Dean.

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52 Architects Conate their services

A contribution of \$500.00 was recently made to the Wisconsin Architects Foundation by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards in recognition and appreciation of the fine voluntary service of fifty-two Wisconsin Architects who served on the examination pre-jury for the NCARB.

The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards pre-jury was under the auspices of the Wisconsin Examining Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors and involved architectural examinations which were conducted in the Mid-Central States Conference of NCARB, which included the Examining Boards of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Paul Graven, Chairman of the State Examining Board's Architects' Section observed: "It is most commendable that this large number of Architects from throughout the state participated in the important work of the Mid-Central States Conference. On behalf of the NCARB Conference States and the Examining Board, we extend our appreciation and thanks to each and every one for their services and contribution to our profession."

In addition to the Examining Board members who are Dean John W. Wade, Paul H. Graven, Paul C. Brust and Lawrence E. Bray, the following individuals served on the Pre-jury Committee: Harold R. Ames, Madison; James J. Angus, Janesville; John E. Blassick, Madison; Ronald G. Bowen, Madison; John J. Brust, Milwaukee; Robert C. Cashin, Madison; William E. Cook, Madison; Richard J. Diedrich, Milwaukee; Marvin R. Dobberman, Superior; Joseph G. Durrant, Boscobel; Floyd Erich, Madison; Thomas L. Eschweiler, Milwaukee; Robert A. Gahl, Milwaukee; James E. Galbraith, Kenosha; Richard E. Gustafson, Green Bay; Robert B. Hackner, La Crosse; James R. Hallbeck, Eau Claire; Edward G. Hardesty, Madison; Rolf N. Irgens, Wauwatosa; Franklin K. Isaacson, Watertown; John P. Jacoby, Milwaukee; David T. Kahler, Milwaukee; Henry K. Kanazawa, Madison; James R. Kennedy, Madison; Norman Kenney, Monona; Paul J. Klumb, Jr., Milwaukee; Jack W. Klund, Madison; Richard J. Knothe, Madison; Emil W. Korenic, Madison; J. H. Kostrau, Wauwatosa; Kenneth C. Kurtz, Milwaukee; Frederick Loewen, Deerfield; Gustave M. Martinsons, Madison; James McClintock, Milwaukee; James W. Miller, Madison; Gordon D. Orr, Jr., Madison; Gordon L. Peterson, Fond du Lac; Stephen M. Playter, Eau Claire; Ross T. Potter, Madison; Mark T. Purcell, Madison; Leonard H. Reinke, Oshkosh; Nathaniel Sample, Madison; Leonard Schober, Green Bay; G. A. D. Schuett, Milwaukee; Fitzhugh Scott, Jr., Milwaukee; Robert J. Sherburne, Milwaukee; Douglas H. Smith, Eau Claire; Edward A. Solner, Middleton; John W. Steinmann, Monticello; Robert J. Van Lanen, Milwaukee; Frederick Wegener, Madison; Shinji Yamamoto, Madison.

The purpose of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards is: a) to promote high standards of architectural practice, b) to foster the enactment of uniform laws pertaining to the practice of architecture, c) to equalize and improve the standards for examination of applicants for state registration, d) to maintain and transmit professional records for all State Member Boards for registered architects desiring this service, e) to certify records and recommend registration for architects who meet the standards of the Council for interstate registration.



Bill Wenzler ■ Elected Fellow

William P. Wenzler, Milwaukee architect, has been elected to membership in the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects.

Apart from the Gold Medal, which may be presented each year to one architect from any part of the world, Fellowship is the highest honor the Institute can bestow upon its members. Less than 4% of the 24,000 member Institute have been so honored.

Investiture of Bill Wenzler and the other newly elected Fellows, 62 in all, took place during the Annual Convention of the Institute in Detroit.

Bill Wenzler, 42, joins as one of the youngest members of the College. Eight other members of the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A., have previously been designated Fellows—Edgar Berners, Ralph Kloppenburg, Joseph Flad, Fritz von Grossmann, Richard Perrin, Julius Sandstedt, Allen Strang and Karel Yasko.

All Fellows of the AIA may use the Initials FAIA following their name.

Structures designed by Bill Wenzler and his firm, William Wenzler and Associates, 205 West Highland Ave., Milwaukee, have received national and international recognition. His work has been published in seven countries including England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy and Spain. Nationally, his work has been reviewed in Arts and Architecture, Journal of the American Concrete Institute, Life, Progressive Architecture and Architectural Forum. WISCONSIN ARCHITECT has consistently published Wenzler's projects since 1959.

Among the numerous national, state and local architectural awards he received are: Church Architectural Guild of America for St. Edmunds Episcopal Church — 1958, American Institute of Steel Construction Award of Excellence for Inland Steel Products Co. Factory — 1966; Seven awards from the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A., Wisconsin Governor's Award for Creativity in the Arts — 1967; Illuminating Engineering Society Lighting Competition, First Place for Lutheran Church of the Living Christ — 1970; Metropolitan Milwaukee Association of Commerce First Award — Industrial Building Beautification Competition for Inland Steel Products Co. Factory — 1966; The Milwaukee Art Commission Award of Excellence for the Inland Steel Factory Co. — 1970 and The Friends of Art

Award for the Civic Finance Corporation and the William Wenzler and Associates Corporate Office.

Election to Fellowship is awarded to publicly acknowledge that member's especial achievements in his profession and community life.

In the field of urban design, the significance of Bill Wenzler's concept of "Natural Neighborhoods" in city life as developed in the "Milwaukee Plan" for urban improvement was mentioned. This concept was developed under a Ford Foundation grant in 1961 and contributed also greatly to his selection as one of "Five Outstanding Young Men of 1961" by the Chamber of Commerce.

Wenzler's contribution to the technique of concrete shell construction has been recognized internationally as exemplified by St. Edmunds Episcopal Church in Elm Grove; Zion United Church of Christ, Milwaukee; Our Shepherd Lutheran Church, Greendale; and Goldendale Elementary School in Germantown.

Bill Wenzler's peers, the architects in this state and the community of Wisconsin, have been aware of the multiple and outstanding accomplishments of Bill Wenzler in the field of architecture as well as Bill's dedication to the profession. He has served on the Executive Committee of the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A., in 1966; is presently a member of the Ad Hoc Committee of Architectural Education, and Wisconsin Architects Foundation, which he served as President in 1968/69. He is a member of the Southeast Section Committee to promote minorities in the profession and was Regional Professional Advisor to Student Workshop at the 1970 AIA Convention in Boston. He was chairman of the Convention Planning Committee of this year's State Convention. He chaired the Architects River Committee for one year and is still a member of the group. Recently Bill Wenzler has been elected to the Board of Directors of this magazine.

Wenzler's contribution to the design team for Northridge Lakes, an ultimate community of 20,000, in Milwaukee, reportedly also influenced his election to the College of Fellows.

All of those who know Bill Wenzler's talent, enthusiasm, his total dedication to the profession and what it stands for, the sincerity with which he addresses himself to everything he involves himself in, congratulate him for this latest and so well deserved recognition.

NORTHRIDGE LAKES

OWNER:

iorthridge Development Company, Milwaukee

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNER AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT:
-awrence Halprin & Associates, San Francisco

ARCHITECT:

William Wenzler and Associates — Architects, Inc., Milwaukee Project Architect: James S. McClintock

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR:

National Survey Service, Inc., Milwaukee

GENERAL CONTRACTOR:

los. P. Jansen Company, Milwaukee

MECHANICAL CONSULTANT:

lohn F. Steffen Associates, St. Louis, Missouri

IGHTING CONSULTANT:

William M. C. Lam & Associates, Cambridge, Mass.

RAFFIC CONSULTANT:

Barton-Aschman, Chicago

ACOUSTICAL CONSULTANT:

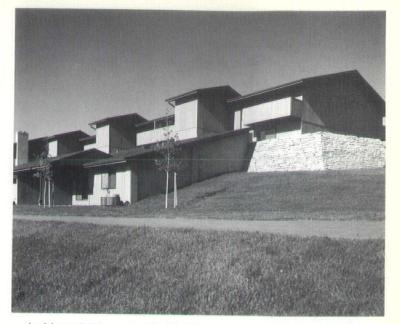
Bolt, Beranek & Newman, Chicago

RAPHICS:

ois Ehlert and John Reiss, Milwaukee

NTERIORS:

Mary Ann Rapp, Milwaukee



In May of this year, Northridge Lakes, a self contained community that will ultimately provide lake living for people of all income levels for 20,000 residents, located on a square mile tract at the intersection of North 76th Street and West Brown Deer Road, within the city limits of Milwaukee, celebrated the completion of its first phase of this extensive development, which will also shortly see the opening of one of the largest retail regional shopping centers in this country.

Only two years ago, in June of 1969, Sidney Kohl, Chairman of the Kohl Corporation, President of Northridge Development Corporation and spokesman for the Kohl family who provides financial backing for this \$150,000,000 project, announced plans for Northridge Lakes stating: "We all know, the purpose of any community is to serve the needs of people. What we are setting out to do here, is to develop a brand new community which takes into account all the elements which elevate the quality of life.

"Our starting point will be the woods and the hills and the meadows and the lakes, with all their esthetic and recreational values, then we fit in buildings that blend into this setting and enhance what nature provides."

In order to accomplish this vision, Northridge Lakes





Development Company engaged the services of professionals second to none. Under the very able leadership of William Orenstein, formerly Vice-President and Head of the Wisconsin Division of Republic Mortgage Corporation of Chicago, now a member of the Kohl staff, these professionals grew into the Northridge Lakes "development team." Bill Orenstein moulded these professionals with knowledge and great sensitivity and deep understanding of them as individuals into a true team. "Nothing but the best would do for the kind of development that Northridge Lakes will be," remarked Sidney Kohl at the time.

The Northridge Lakes story is a most remarkable one for more than the obvious reasons of being "a city within a city," a brand new community providing man-made lakes within the boundaries of Milwaukee, or being one of the first developments approaching the "new town" idea, to be created in the Midwest Region.

The story of Northridge Lakes is essentially the story of the philosophy that guided the Kohl family in their extraordinary success from building a small family grocery store on the southside of Milwaukee into a company with holdings that include fifty-four food stores and five department stores. These are located in the Greater Milwaukee area, Racine, Kenosha, Madison, Beloit, Oshkosh and Chicago and have made the name of Kohl synonymous with quality in this state.

At a time when our urban centers are in deep trouble, for the Kohl family to commit themselves to an undertaking of such magnitude as Northridge Lakes, proves their confidence in the future of Milwaukee as a thriving metropolis.

For the Northridge Lakes Development Corporation to seek the services of local talent whenever possible, rather than following the seemingly ever increasing trend in Milwaukee to engage out-of-state people for larger projects is a we!come endorsement on their part that we have all the talent needed right here.

The architectural firm of William Wenzler and Associates of Milwaukee, whose other principals include David F. Brandt and James S. McClintock and Associates Keith Anderson, Eugene Schmitt and George Wilkinson, was chosen over a number of other outstanding architects, because of Bill Wenzler's "absolute integrity and his ability













PHOTOGRAPHY: BILL ENGDAHL,







to create housing that will fit into the terrain," according to Sidney Kohl. Other member of the team are Milwaukee's widely known artists and graphic designers, Lois Ehlert and John Reiss, recipients of numerous awards, who are in charge of all graphic identification of this new community. Mary Ann Rapp, also of Milwaukee, supervises all interiors. Jos. P. Jansen Co. of Milwaukee was awarded the general contract for construction. Land Planner and Landscape architect for the development is Lawrence Halprin & Associates of San Francisco, whose firm undoubtedly is the oremost environmental land planner in the world today.

Other members of the team include National Survey
Bervice, Inc., of Milwaukee, civil engineering and surveying;
John F. Steffen Associates, St. Louis, mechanical
consultants; William M. C. Lam & Associates, Cambridge,
ighting consultant; Barton-Aschman, Chicago, traffic
consultant and Bolt, Beranek & Newman, Chicago, acoustical
consultants.

According to Bill Wenzler, the development team, right it the start understood and identified with Sidney Kohl's oncept for Northridge Lakes. He wanted a community to which people of all income groups, all ages and families of

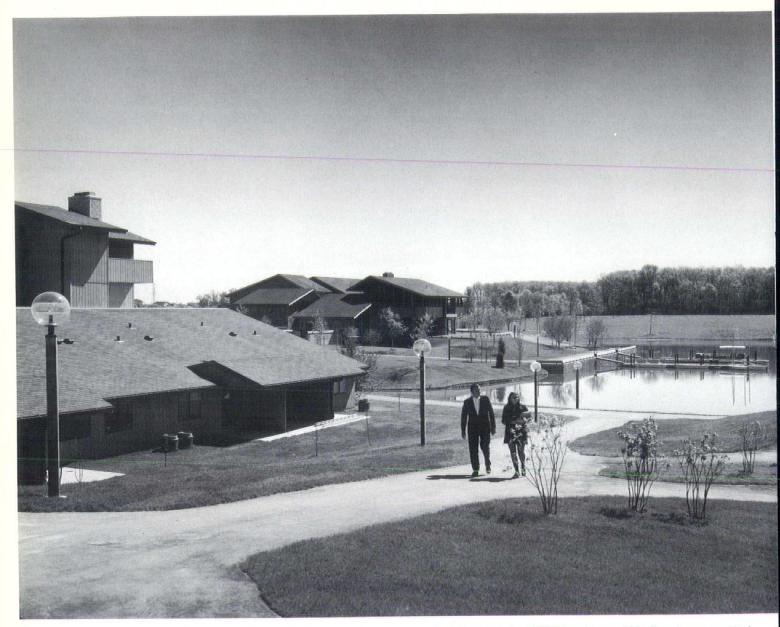
all sizes and types would be attracted and could enjoy the excitement of urban living and the casual atmosphere of suburban living.

Mr. Kohl's insistence on "total environment" in which neither detail or material dare to be fussy and all elements of architecture, landscaping and planning must be recognized not as ends in themselves but as contributions to the ultimate goal —-total environment, then became the Northridge Lakes idea, that has constantly guided the members of the development team.

Before Northridge Lakes could be started, the Common Council had the foresight to approve an ordinance designating the residential portion of the site as "planned development district" for a general plan and subsequent more detailed plans, which permits mixed compatible uses on the same tract.

One of the most important features of this ordinance is flexibility which permits the community of Northridge Lakes to adapt to change as the needs of the people change.

When the first phase of Northridge Lakes was officially opened on May 14 of this year, 372 units, ranging from studio apartments to one-bedroom and two-bedroom apartments



to two- and three-bedroom townhouses, many of them overlooking the Middle lake. Each townhouse has a garage and underground parking is available at a reasonable fee to apartment dwellers. All units are furnished with wall to wall shag carpeting, dishwashers, frost-free refrigerators, selfcleaning ovens and garbage disposals.

Also completed is a Clubhouse, sited on an island in the Middle Lake containing two pools, one of them is a six lane, 25 yard long swimming pool, the other a whirlpool, a one hundred seat theater complete with a film and projection booth for slide or film programs, a billiard room with two coin-operated tables, a health club, locker rooms with sauna baths, a cocktail lounge with a natural fireplace, two screened porches overlooking the lake and a teen room.

On a recent tour of Northridge Lakes, Bill Wenzler was quick to point out his delight with this project and his enjoyment of working with the development team. Bill designed the apartment complexes with essentially two basic units, one with a horizontal and the other with a vertical traffic pattern. A portion of the townhouses are sited below these apartments and the others are clustered along a winding road.

Architecturally, Bill Wenzler and his firm have created buildings of refreshing simplicity that complement the rest of the environment admirably.

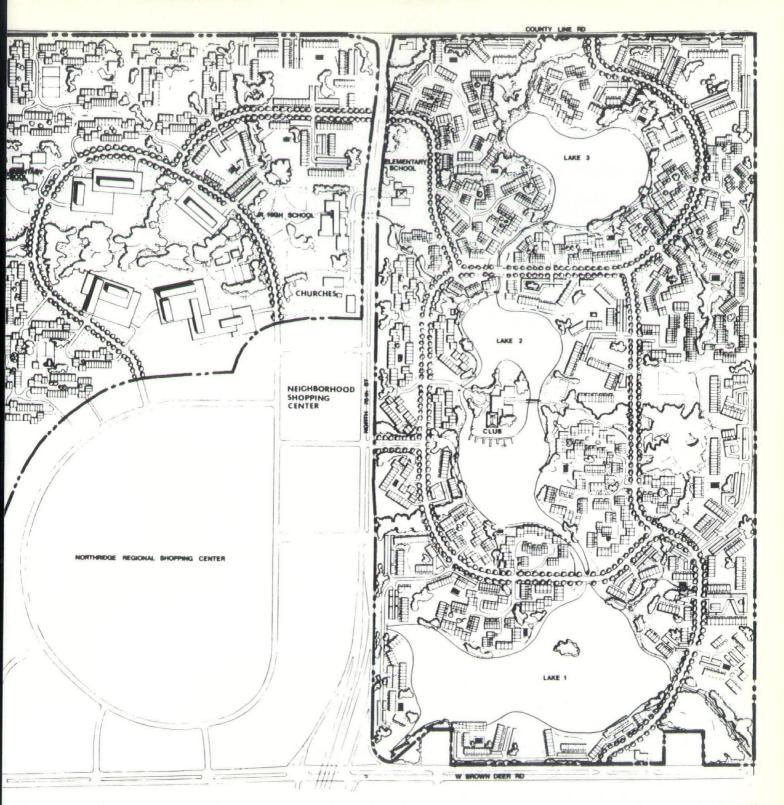
They used basic materials such as wood and natural colors with uncommon and disarming honesty. Each unit has wood enclosed balconies which translate into a very subtle and highly successful design element that provides for continuity in the overall design. All of the units have glass sliding doors, which not only interrupt the predominantly wood exteriors pleasantly, but also permit the residents to enjoy the beautiful outdoors fully.

The basic problem in designing the Northridge Lakes structures, was the dichotomy of complete privacy and yet the necessity of achieving a sense of community.

This certainly was solved to a great degree by the architects in a manner that betrays the thought and care that went into designing the first phase of Northridge Lakes.

In the Clubhouse, the primary recreation center, the architects used wood and brick on the exterior, while inside concrete block, brick or natural cork were utilized.

Infinite care in designing the spaces, complete attention to every detail and the location of one type of building to



nother, make the Northridge Lakes' buildings an utstanding example in housing with their contemporary xpression.

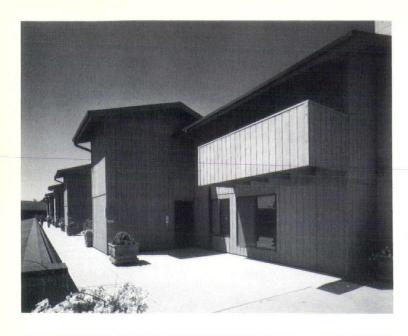
Touring Northridge Lakes gave me the immediate and pontaneous impression of a community of complete oherence with a quality interrelationship of all the various dements that one seldom has the opportunity to observe.

Again "quality" is the key word in these surroundings.

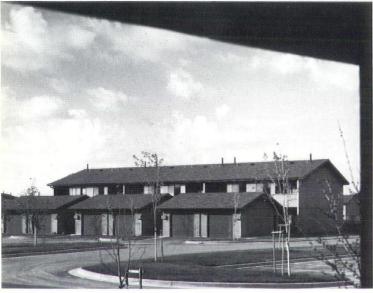
Iorthridge Lakes' landplanning and landscaping attests to he talent of Lawrence Halprin & Associates who reshaped a ract of land into lakes and land with great sensitivity and

respect. The lighting complements both the architecture and the landscaping and the graphics in turn are original and complementary to all the other elements.

At the opening celebration, Sidney Kohl said: "We feel that the contribution which Northridge Lakes will make to the Greater Milwaukee community will not be primarily in the housing, job and tax base which it provides, although that is obviously substantial, but rather in the new standards we think it establishes. Our great urban centers are at the frontier, we must find a way to utilize our accumulated knowledge to improve the quality of life of the city dweller or







face the prospect of leaving a legacy of inhumanity and chaos for our children. If Northridge Lakes points the way to even one solution to the cities' problems, we will consider it blessed with success."

Construction of 239 townhomes near the Northridge Lakes shore will begin this summer. Phase three of these townhomes will be designed by William Wenzler and Associates, Architects, and phase four by Miller, Waltz, Diedrich, Architects and Associates of Milwaukee. By the time these homes will be available, a great variety in types of housing and broader spread in housing costs will be offered than have ever been available in a single development in the Milwaukee area.

In the meantime seven completely furnished model apartments and townhouses are now available for public inspection. A three-bedroom townhouse has been furnished by Hans Hansen Importers, Inc., Elm Grove; Steinhafel's of Milwaukee furnished a two-bedroom townhouse in traditional motif; a two-bedroom apartment was furnished by J. C. Penney Co., Inc., and Sears Roebuck Co. in contemporary and traditional decor respectively; one-bedroom apartments



were furnished by Mary Ann Rapp in contemporary furnishings combined with some traditional accents and by Gimbels in strictly contemporary style. The studio apartment also in contemporary design was furnished by Talisman House, Inc.

Planning and construction of Northridge Lakes is under the direct control of Northridge Lakes Development Co. and so is management and maintenance. As the development of Northridge continues, it is anticipated that at a later stage other developers will be involved in the project, who will have to respect the conceptual plan that the Northridge Lakes development team has created.

The Kohl family's motivation for Northridge Lakes is undoubtedly profit oriented but they have committed themselves to this project which has brought another dimension to housing heretofore unknown in this area and certainly a dimension that is a "far cry from the anonymous character of most, if not all, other developments of comparable size," as Bill Wenzler put it.

Ello Brink

ehaviors, and our universe is a great complex of these egenerative behaviors the way certain chemicals associate nd others disassociate with absolute regularities. I simply ay to you — you and I are nothing but technology.

Like you stand in front of a mirror and stick your tongue vay out as far as you can stick it out and have a good look t it and say, if I didn't have one of those and a salesman ame around and said I'd like to sell you one of these things nd if you put it in there you are going to get such and such esults, I don't think many people would buy one. If you ver had a good look at your liver, your digestive tract in act, and had to go to the super market and buy all your quipment I don't think anybody would ever buy themselves. Nature in order to be sure to agree that this very complex hechanism would regenerate itself, gave it hunger. So you ake on fuel, so we keep stuffing this stuff down and we act rith a lot of dignity about our menus and say they don't have he right menus, we're just going to stuff it down that's all nd I'm sure none of you have the slightest idea right now hat you're doing with your breakfast that you loaded on, all ou know is that you loaded it on. Are you saying here I'm ending those cornflakes into such and such a gland and I now what that gland does and I'm going to regenerate m going to push hairs out through my head and make new airs. Any of you designing hair the way it comes out? This s all automative . . . completely automative. Human beings hen in order to show they would regenerate themselves, if ou didn't have your skin, you saw all your livers and verything all hung up on your vertebra, you couldn't get hose packages of livers and stomachs to regenerate, so nature as very beautifully designed a cover, made the most comely ind of cover, and she did a great deal of work to make these rganisms work so relatively in a very mysterious manner. he can make them regenerate and go habitate.

So she does work out this condition, the moods, and uddenly they do certain things. They press a button and hen suddenly the baby starts and they haven't the slightest lea what goes on from there, that's all automative. Nobody as the slightest idea how to make a baby, you may observe that the process is, and find out some of the chemistries and epeat those chemistries, but you haven't the slightest idea by the chemistries do what they do. I'm ready then to come ack to the fact that we are very very ignorant and the whole hing is so superbly designed, we take it so completely for ranted, we begin to gather the superior confidence and say,

m against technology.

When you want to talk about your environment, your niverse, this is my own definition, to each human being nvironment is everything that isn't me. It includes the blue ky, those stars, it includes all the behaviors of our universe, nd we have very, very limited apprehending capability. Up b just yesterday man in trying to demonstrate some kind of reakthrough and some kind of coordination, is beginning to evelop bills of rights, came to have some democracy, some adgments, some trials, try to be a little fair, he has assumed n the laws he has made that every human being is completely onscious of what he is doing so long as he is awake, if he is f sound mind. You now exactly what you did, why you did , so if you broke a law you deliberately have been negative nd we have to do something about it. Now we assume that eality is everything you can see, smell, and touch and hear, nd you know exactly what is going on. We are talking very, ery fantastically ignorant in a superficial manner. Suddenly

this idea that reality is only something you see, touch, and hear, that obviously everybody knows just what they are doing, therefore they have to behave, and can behave, one is very greatly shaken by Mesmer and Freud, when they demonstrated that with hypnotism people did behave in ways they were absolutely unaware of and there they were, human beings behaving in those ways. That shook the law very greatly and so we came to the point where we began to have psychiatric considerations entering into court trials when vital matters had occurred.

Now Freud as an introduction of this subconscious behavior, is almost negligible as a change in relation to what happened very recently which was the time of World War I which came in with this century. This had been coming for a very long time as a consequence of millions and millions of earlier events. When I was born the year the automobile was invented was a year that Marconi discovered wireless, is the year in which X-ray was discovered. Now by the time of World War I, man began to really use the radio and began to use X-ray, and he was using various kinds of radiation. Nineteen hundred and thirty, which was no time at all ago, the first shock of exactly showing what we call the electro magnetic spectrum was published and in this electro magnetic spectrum man has discovered that everyone of the chemical elements have unique frequencies, electro magnetic frequencies, by refraction, and without them the capabilities of identifying various chemical elements when they were incandescent and aflame and then having that come through a prism and then we found that the emulsions that would photograph frequencies colors that you and I can't see and have emulsion photographing in black and white what you and I call red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet where you and I have the tuning capabilities, that's our limited little electric magnetic wave radio set optically the red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet and then making photographs of that in black and white on emulsion discovered other colors, at first they thought it was just accident, bad emulsion, and bad photography. They found that all these other lines were showing up and they began then to discover that they identified them with other chemical elements that were present incandescently in the light. They began then to make experiments of putting each chemical element into incandescence with electric art and then taking these spectrums photographs emanating from that flame and iron they found have unique frequencies and copper has unique frequencies and each of them had wave frequencies apparently we could say it could be hypothesized each one has four like a four-colored hat band and these different frequencies categorizes different chemical elements were unevenly displaced so there would be one line here and then another one there and another on here so these hat bands overlap one another in their relative irregularity though they might all have four colors in the hat band. What we began to discover was that everyone of the chemical elements then have an unique hat band and they all could be chartered on the great electro magnetic spectrum and then we got to where what we call the hot stove began to show up and then those black heat, then got to be cherry-red, dark blowing red, and then finally it's now in our electro magnetic spectrum where you and I can tune in our red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet and then ultra violet went on, very high frequencies, very short wave lengths.

(Continued on page 20)

We can say right now as of 1930 which is the year after the great crash, man was confronted with the fact that what he calls reality that he can only tune in directly with our senses into less than a minute of reality. To really be accurate now, reality is not everything you see, smell, touch, and hear but our newspapers are still carrying on on that basis. I am finding it interesting that I am able to communicate with you now so say without the pictures and that we are using some other kind of communicating capability. The sound waves we are using are different from electro magnetic spectrum but they do bring about conditions in the brain of the electro magnetics which we have now been able with electros to actually find electro magnetic behavior is going on in our brain as we store information, recall it, to consider it, so just to give you an idea of that reality we are living in.

I want you to think about this hall we are in now, it is amply large enough for us to bring in, I imagine we could get in half a million what we call wide band world round radio sets with a broad spectrum of tuning to take care of all the different countries range areas of the spectrum. So we could bring in any program from anywhere around the world. Now we could tune each one of those half million sets in on a different program somewhere around the world and go round and check each one of them, we won't put on the loud speakers they put on their hearing sets, so we check each one of them independently, get them all tuned in. Which is simply to say that right here pay no attention to these walls, any walls, anywhere you go there are over a half a million programs available which you tune in on, they are right here. That is a reality and you are now seeing it and the programs that come in due again to the negative way in which people only do things organized on political, people's fears, and getting ready then for wars, getting great mandates to do some good technology under the mandate of war. Men have done then some fairly logical things for the wrong reasons which they should have done in a peaceful way. They can't really understand what needs to be done and having the know-how to do it and going out and doing it.

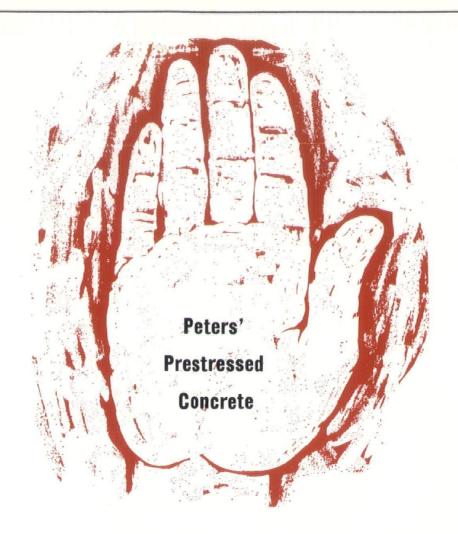
We are very tied up with all kinds of habits which we'll consider in this meeting, that makes us say we are not free to do it. We have then acquired regular important kind of technology for the wrong reasons and the Russians and the United States have what they call spy satellites. They each have about 200, there are about 400 spy satellites going around our earth and they are equipped with sensors and these sensors are able to pick up various kinds of frequency and they are able to differentiate between wheat and roses so we have these sensors going around our earth to test all the time, and I can tell you, if we had the right tuning capability here I could tune in and get information where every beef cattle on earth is right now, right in this room and where every wheat field is in bloom, as all of the things we really have you and I need to cope with, in order to look out for man, that information is right here.

I hope I'm bringing home to you what I'm talking about, that there really is fantastic new expansion of our reality. You say everything that is going to affect all of our lives tomorrow is being conducted in the realm of the reality that is non-directly turnable by man's senses. He has the equipment to get there and deal with it. None of these things are inventions. It is an innovation for a man to have found out that's the way nature behaves and to employ it. This is the way nature uses all the things going on between the great

planets and enormous transformation, really big scene up there is going on under these great rules of the universe, so when I walk around I must be building up an electro, some kind of static electricity. Every time I lift my foot I'm an electron. We usually see them sparking or go off our fingers to the door. I hope you are with me because I know I'm breaking out of that egg shell and I hope I'm being able to think about our experiences in such a way that you can begin to feel yourselves breaking out of it. I figure if possible, that at this particular meeting for us to break out of a great deal and be able to see. I am perfectly confident that I can disclose to you what I think is man's function in the universe. I think as I do, so it will seem reasonable to you and that we will begin to see then how we can start functioning.

I'm going to review some of my own experiences that I'm sure have analogies in your own life, that relate to my reviewing of how I became misinformed about a great deal and conditioned my reflexes in disadvantageous ways. I simply say to you, in total review of my life, I have spent a very large part of my life unlearning what I had been taught to be, so that turned out not to be so.

In view of the fact that I've pointed out to you only using words up and down, which accommodate the idea of a flat earth, which is a very reasonable misassumption and an optical illusion, in our little tininess on the surface of that globe. There are a lot of things that go with that. For instance, if our plane did really go to eternity which still must seem fairly logical to you, I don't think that even if you theoretically think about a twelve inch globe connecting that which you see out here, have a feeling of how she does go, how you do go around to the rest of the earth. If it really is a plane, and that's why you are reflecting in reality I am in a plane. If it is a plane going to infinity, then for instance, there would be infinite room to pollute. There is infinite room to get rid of, obviously it just goes on and on and pushes aside. Also there would be infinite resources to take the place of resources you exhausted. And the earth did seem so big to man, that voice I said about "Never mind that space gun, let's get down to earth, let's be practical." The practical man is saying: "Never mind that nonsense about cleaning up. You don't have to be bothered by that, never mind the resources, experience tells us, we will always find more resources. That's the way. So he's been saying that's the practical thing. Archeologists begin to find that the towns of yesterday just got buried in their own swill, their own refuse, literally, the streets are just filled up. If you go to Jerusalem and while they have these ceremonies at Easter, the path of Christ, etc., actually if he was alive where he did walk was about 30 feet below from where you are under swill and yesterday's growth Nowhere near where he was walking. They built on, built on, on top of the refuse. So as you begin to dig in Jerusalem, I'm on the mayor's committee, advisory committee and they keep digging, digging, and keep coming to more civilization down below there and even though the swill has rotted, so now they call it earth.



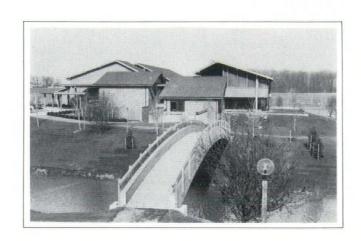
The Building Material that Says **HALT!** to Most Construction Hang-Ups

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Wisconsin Architects Foundation

by Alan J. Carlson, Executive Secretary

It has been quite a while since we reported about the Foundation in the Wisconsin Architect. "We are still in business," said Julius Sandstedt, newly elected President of the Wisconsin Architects Foundation, during a phone conversation recently. He was referring to activity of the Foundation and the Fund Drive which was initiated last year but interrupted because of the general economic condition of the building industry. The drive will be revived this Fall to provide continued strong support for the School of Architecture at UWM and new outreach programs in keeping with the purposes of the Foundation.

Recent activities of the Foundation centered on the \$10,000.00 gift to the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, School of Architecture, which was presented by Allen Strang, immediate past president, to Chancellor J. Martin Klotsche. The Foundation requested that the gift be administered in the following manner: 1. Five Thousand dollars to be allocated to the Wisconsin Architects Foundation lecture series to bring outstanding speakers to the University. 2. Also Five Thousand dollars to be allocated for a graduate scholarship program over a three year program, with allocations to the

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students not to exceed \$500.00 per student per year.

The gift was accepted by Chancellor Klotsche, Dean John W. Wade and the University Regents, with the assurance the Foundation's wishes would be followed. The \$10,000.00 gift represented a pledge to the School of Architecture now fulfilled by the Wisconsin Architects Foundation.

Other Wisconsin Architects Foundation activities: Elected to join President Sandstedt as new officers of the Foundation are Vice-President Fitzhugh Scott, and Secretary-Treasurer Charles Haeuser, both of Milwaukee. Newly appointed by the Wisconsin Chapter, The American Institute of Architect to serve on the Foundation is Ronald G. Bowen of Madison, Lawrence Bray and Douglas Smith were appointed to second terms. Other members of the Foundation are Clinton Mochon, William P. Wenzler, G. A. D. Schuett. An important asset to the Foundation is the participation of the Past-President Advisors. They are: Francis J. Rose, Roger M. Herbst, Frederick J. Schweitzer, Sheldon Segel and Aller J. Strang. William P. Wenzler, current member of the Foundation Board is also a Past-President. A recent gift of \$500.00 was received from the N.C.A.R.B. in gratitude for the efforts of 52 Architects giving of their time in grading exams. Gifts such as this plus others in the form of pledges, memorials and contributions continue to be directed to the

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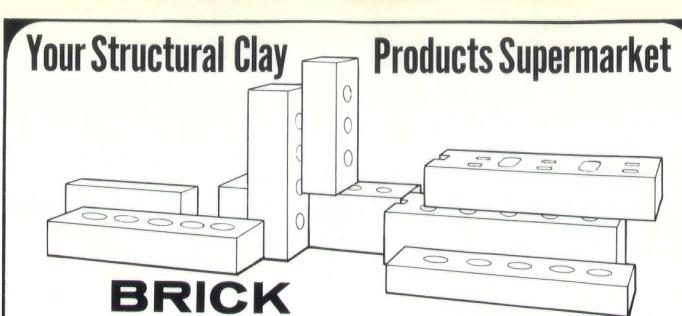
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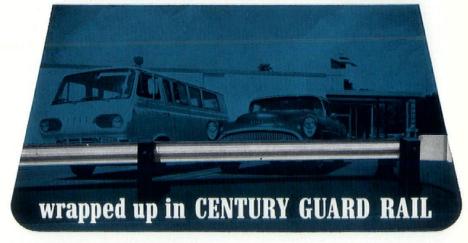
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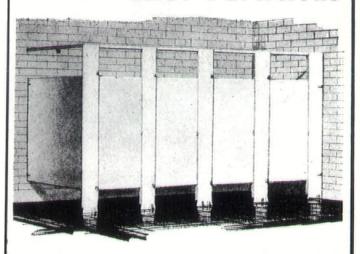
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